



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA530-R-07-001
April 2007

National Priority Chemicals Trends Report (2000-2004)

Executive Summary **The 2000-2004 National Priority Chemical (PC) Trends at a Glance**

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Executive Summary

The 2000-2004 National Priority Chemical (PC) Trends at a Glance

Progress toward our GPRA² Goal of a 10% - Primary Chemicals reduction by 2008:

- There has been a 2.6% reduction, from 82.5 million to 80.3 million pounds, adjusted in total GPRA PC quantities³ in wastes, compared to the 2001 baseline.
- Thirteen of 23 GPRA PCs have decreased in quantity since 2001, while the other 10 increased.

Trends for 2000 – 2004 for all reported³ PCs:

Historical Progress:

- From 2000 to 2004 there was a 15% reduction in quantity-- from 99.4 million to 84.7 million pounds.
- The reduction is notable because the number of reporting facilities increased by 127% in 2001, mostly because TRI lowered reporting thresholds for lead and lead compounds.

TRI Reporting Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total quantity of PCs in pounds	99,414,030	82,517,853	78,117,538	77,030,691	84,724,529
Number of TRI facilities reporting PC quantities	2,474	5,614	5,516	5,447	5,444

Analyses of Chemical Quantities:

- The five largest quantity PCs accounted for 86% of total PC quantities in 2004:

2004 Largest Quantity PCs	Lead and Lead Compounds (Lead)	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs)	Naphthalene	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	Hexachlorobenzene	Total
Pounds	31,967,610	13,809,093	13,081,776	7,874,707	6,485,490	73,218,676
Percentage of total PC Quantity	37.7%	16.3%	15.4%	9.3%	7.7%	86.4%

- 2000-2004 largest changes in quantities:

Largest Increases	Phenanthrene (1.3 million pounds)	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (700,000 pounds)	Hexachlorobenzene (551,000 pounds)
Largest Decreases	Lead and Lead Compounds (Lead) (5.5 million pounds)	Hexachloro 1,3-butadiene (3.4 million pounds)	Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PACs) (2.8 million pounds)

² The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) directs federal departments and agencies to create strategic plans and goals.

³ Exhibit 1.1 shows the list of 31 PCs; 24, including Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), are reported to TRI. When we formulated our 2008 goal, we were considering an alternative PCB tracking scheme so we did not include PCBs in the goal. We have included all 24 reported PCs in the other analyses in this Report.

2004 PC Management in round numbers (see the full Report for details):

- Disposal: approximately 35 million pounds or 41% of total PC quantity
- Treatment: approximately 35 million pounds or 41% of total PC quantity
- Energy recovery: approximately 15 million pounds or 17% of total PC quantity
- Total PC quantity: approximately 85 million pounds
- Recycling⁴: approximately 734 million pounds - the most since 2000.

2004 PCs in EPA Regions:

- In 2004, facilities in three EPA Regions reported approximately 78% of total PCs:
 - Region 6: 44.9%
 - Region 4: 17.8%
 - Region 5: 14.9%
- Since 2000, PC quantities have decreased in eight of the 10 Regions, by approximately 14.7 million pounds total. Four Regions saw decreases of more than 2 million pounds:
 - Region 6: 5.8 million pounds
 - Region 2: 2.3 million pounds
 - Region 7: 2.2 million pounds
 - Region 10: 2.0 million pounds

2004 PCs in states:

- Facilities in four states accounted for approximately 55% of the PCs:
 - Louisiana: 27.6%
 - Texas: 14.0%
 - Indiana: 7.5%
 - Alabama: 5.7%

2004 PCs in industry sectors:

- Facilities in more than 320 different Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes reported PC quantities.
- Facilities in 21 SIC codes accounted for 90% of the total quantity of PCs.
- Facilities in four SIC codes accounted for more than 50% of the total quantity of PCs:
 - SIC 2869 (Industrial organic chemicals not elsewhere classified): 17.7%
 - SIC 3341 (Secondary non-ferrous metals): 12.1%
 - SIC 3312 (Blast furnaces and steel mills): 11.7 %
 - SIC 2812 (Alkalies and chlorine): 9.7%

2004 PCs in federal facilities:

- 193 federal facilities reported approximately 3.4 million pounds of PC.
 - Six of these accounted for almost 36% of the total; 53 accounted for 94%.
- Lead and lead compounds comprised almost 95% of the total quantity of PCs.
- Facilities in the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy accounted for approximately 96% of federally reported PCs.

⁴ This Report primarily shows only quantities of PCs that are managed via onsite/offsite disposal, treatment, or energy recovery because we believe these management methods offer the greatest opportunities for waste minimization. Recycled PC wastes are already directed to their best uses, so we did not count them in our management method totals and do not calculate their percentage. We list them to show their relative quantities.